

The Early Helladic period

Background

The Early Helladic settlement on the Mastos in the Berbati Valley was partially uncovered by Gösta Säflund in 1937.¹ His investigations were located on a terrace between 10 and 20 metres wide and about 55 metres long on the south slope of the hill, in units 31–32 of the 1999 survey (*Fig. 46, Fold-out 2*). The trenches, within which architectural remains were found, covered approximately 400 m². Large amounts of pottery, two rectangular house-complexes, a stone pavement and numerous bothroi could be dated to the EH II period. An almost completely preserved, circular hearth with a low, broad rim was found on the floor of House A (the so-called “Megaron”). Room B in House R–B contained, among other finds, the incomplete remains of a human skeleton and a bronze dagger. Above these remains was a large pithos, apparently placed there at a later time. Two buildings from the succeeding EH III period were also uncovered. House N–P included three completely restorable pithoi *in situ*, and fragments of another two. The house was connected with a small courtyard to the east. House C, further to the west, was much damaged, and only the foundations of two walls remained.

Covering the remains of House N–P and an EH III fill inside House A was a 0.20–0.30 m-deep stratum of ash and debris interpreted by Säflund as a destruction layer. Within it he identified a number of EH III Fine Grey Burnished and Solidly Painted and Burnished sherds. Some poorly preserved remains of Middle and Late Helladic walls rested immediately on the destruction level, placing the conflagration in the EH III period. Various opinions as to the date and wider implications of the destruction have been extensively summarized by Jeanette Forsén, and only a brief recapitulation of the relative chronology is warranted here.²

Säflund included in his publication of the settlement a brief description of EH I pottery preceding the known archi-

tectural phases at the Mastos. The sherds were predominantly from burnished bowls and saucers, either plain or painted, and found good parallels at nearby settlements such as Kourakou and Zygories.³ A few incised fragments of pans or lids and pyxides of the mainland type were also present. The so-called “Talioti” sub-assemblage of late EH I date, treated below, was not distinguished at the time.

From the succeeding EH II period, the pottery remains were plentiful. Martha Wiencke has recognized an early and a late stage of the long time span at the Mastos, and many of the ceramic classes and forms common at Lerna III are also attested here.⁴ Judging from the ceramic record, the transition to the EH III period occurred without disruption. Daniel Pullen proposed a short hiatus in the ceramic record at the beginning of the period, but the recent publication of a Light-on-Dark Pattern painted tankard and two Bass bowls from an early phase of EH III argues against this interpretation.⁵ The conflagration that devastated parts or the whole of the settlement cannot have occurred later than the EH III period, as no sherds in or below the destruction debris in Houses A and R–B come from vases suggesting a later date. The most sensitive chronological indicators found in or immediately below the debris are some small Dark-on-Light Pattern Painted Bass bowls from the terminal EH III phase, contemporary with Lerna IV:3.⁶

The Early Helladic III settlement at the Mastos is presently unparalleled in the remaining Berbati Valley and the Limnes plateau. The extensive 1988–1990 survey in these areas did not produce any ceramic evidence from the period. Compared with the dispersed settlement pattern in the region during the EH I and EH II periods, it is difficult to interpret the sharp decline in the number of findspots as anything but a rapid depopulation of the region, as similarly noted in

¹ Säflund 1965, 91–162.

² Forsén 1992, 52–55.

³ Blegen 1921, 4–6; *idem* 1928, 76–83.

⁴ Wiencke 1989, 498, n. 16.

⁵ Pullen 1985, 77; Forsén 2002, 137f., figs. 2–4.

⁶ Säflund 1965, 122, no. 2, figs. 94a, 111a, 127:15; Cf. Rutter 1995, 369, Table S.62d, 474, ill. S-25:XII.2, 650.

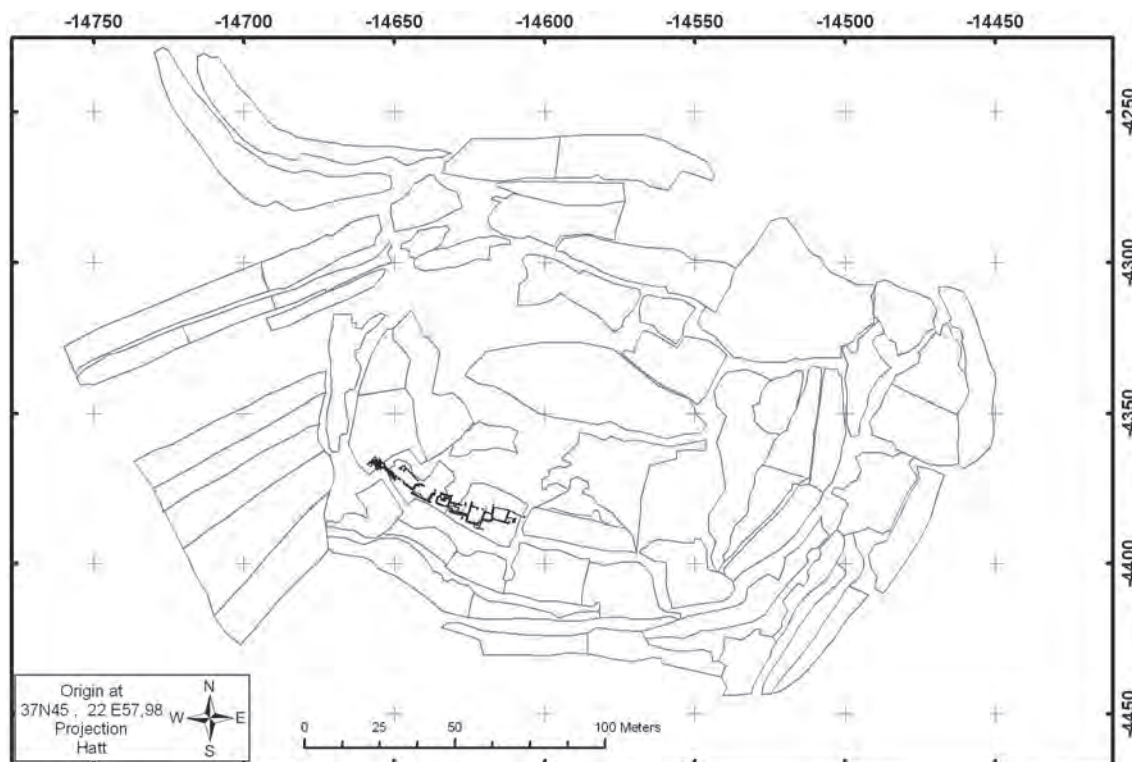


Fig. 46. Location of the excavated part of the Early Helladic settlement in relation to investigated units on the Mastos. Illustration by E. Savini and M. Lindblom.

the Nemea Valley, northwest of Berbati.⁷ It is conceivable that the Mastos remained as the sole locale in the EH III period by virtue of its importance in a hierarchical settlement order of the region in the preceding EH II, as argued by Forsén.⁸ Its place within this order, however, is dependent upon the size of the settlement and diversity of activities as reflected in the artefactual record. The distribution and composition of Early Helladic sherds recovered in the 1999 survey provides some information for addressing these questions.

Methodological considerations

For reasons stated in the introduction (see Wells, this volume), the sherd material counted in the field was only assigned to broad chronological periods. In this particular case, it meant that no further chronological divisions of the Early Helladic sherds were made. Thus, with only the sample material in the museum at hand for further phasing, it is not possible to reconstruct variations in quantities or depositional patterns on

the Mastos in the third millennium BC. Instead, all results are only valid as synchronic assessments of the settlement on the hillock. Despite this limitation it is safe to state that the majority of Early Helladic sherds documented belong to the long EH II period.

Among the thick-walled body sherds from large, hand-made bowls and jars, only pieces featuring paint or incised, impressed or tactile decoration could be classified as Early Helladic with any confidence. While most of the undecorated pieces went into the group of unidentifiable sherds, some may erroneously have been misclassified as coming from Middle Helladic undecorated vases. It follows that the number of sherds for each analysed unit presented is only approximate, and lower than their actual distribution.

Ceramic classes and vessel forms

Based on the sampled material, a selection of Early Helladic sherds from the survey is presented chronologically below. The vessels within each of the four groups have been arranged according to the ceramic classes defined by Pullen, Dousougli (EH I), Wiencke (EH II), and Rutter (EH III), to facilitate comparisons with other settlements in the northeast Pello-

⁷ Wright *et al.* 1990, 641.

⁸ Forsén 1996, 119.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Ceramic class</i>	<i>Form/feature</i>	<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Sjöflund 1965</i>
EH I	Blegen Class A II	Bowls and basins	28–33	AII. Slipped ware
	Talioti ware	Jars	34–38	
		Fruitstands	39–41	
EH I–II	Light-painted	Basin	42	DD. White slip ware
		Dark-painted	Askos	43
	Unpainted	Bases	44–45	DI. Unslipped ware
		Ladles	46–47	
		Bowls	48–49	
	Coarse	Spindle whorl	50	DI. Unslipped ware
		Pithos	51	
EH II	Light-painted	Bowl	52	DD. White slip ware
	Dark-painted	Sauceboats	53–57	B. Glazed ware
		Saucers	58–65	
		Ring bases	66–68	
		Bowls and basins	69–73	
		Jars	74–75	
		Spoon	76	
		Bovine figurine	77	
		Stand(?)	78	
		Pithoi	79–80	
		Unpainted	Sauceboat	
	Basin		82	
	Pithos with knob		83	
	Stands		84–85	
	Light-painted coarse	Pithos	86	DD. White slip ware
		Dark-painted coarse	Pithos	87
	Coarse	Bowl	88	DI. Unslipped ware
		Pithos	89	
		Hearths	90–91	
EH III	Solidly painted and unburnished	Cup	92	BB. Coated ware
		Bowls	93–94	
		Jars	95–97	
		Pithoi	98–99	
	Solidly painted and burnished	Bowls(?)	100–101	AA. Burnished ware
		Jar	102	
		Base	103	
	Pattern-painted dark-on-light	Bass bowl	104–105	C. Patterned ware
		Bowl	106	
		Body sherds	107–108	

Fig. 47. List of Early Helladic ceramic classes and forms sampled in the survey.



Fig. 48. Graphic (above) and tabular (below) distribution of Early Helladic sherds between investigated units on the Mastos. Illustration by E. Savini.

Units	Area (m2)	Sherds	Sherds/10 m2	Units	Area (m2)	Sherds	Sherds/10 m2	Units	Area (m2)	Sherds	Sherds/10 m2
1	227	9	0.40	23	462	26	0.56	45	278	84	3.02
2	483	25	0.52	24	1357	36	0.27	46	265	151	5.70
3	555	7	0.13	25	624	2	0.03	47	434	413	9.52
4	374	6	0.16	26	463	0	0.00	48	188	105	5.59
5	189	1	0.05	27	663	9	0.14	49	319	801	25.11
6	176	13	0.74	28	999	55	0.55	50	223	368	16.50
7	161	4	0.25	29	647	10	0.15	51	326	739	22.67
8	254	4	0.16	30	18	8	4.44	52	268	411	15.34
9	400	2	0.05	31	218	182	8.35	53	322	152	4.72
10	623	1	0.02	32	340	164	4.82	54	329	136	4.13
11	967	4	0.04	33	321	327	10.19	55	745	67	0.90
12	670	12	0.18	34	157	43	2.74	56	222	71	3.20
13	263	0	0.00	35	406	213	5.25	57	500	52	1.04
14	457	5	0.11	36	230	99	4.30	58	392	24	0.61
15	659	3	0.05	37	135	512	37.93	59	521	102	1.96
16	92	5	0.54	38	181	479	26.46	60	400	21	0.53
17	184	2	0.11	39	711	17	0.24	61	525	148	2.82
18	500	26	0.52	40	409	1286	31.44	62	339	46	1.36
19	254	7	0.28	41	417	585	14.03	63	284	30	1.06
20	510	49	0.96	42	170	83	4.88	64	1697	54	0.32
21	674	8	0.12	43	455	161	3.54				
22	186	7	0.38	44	279	504	18.06				

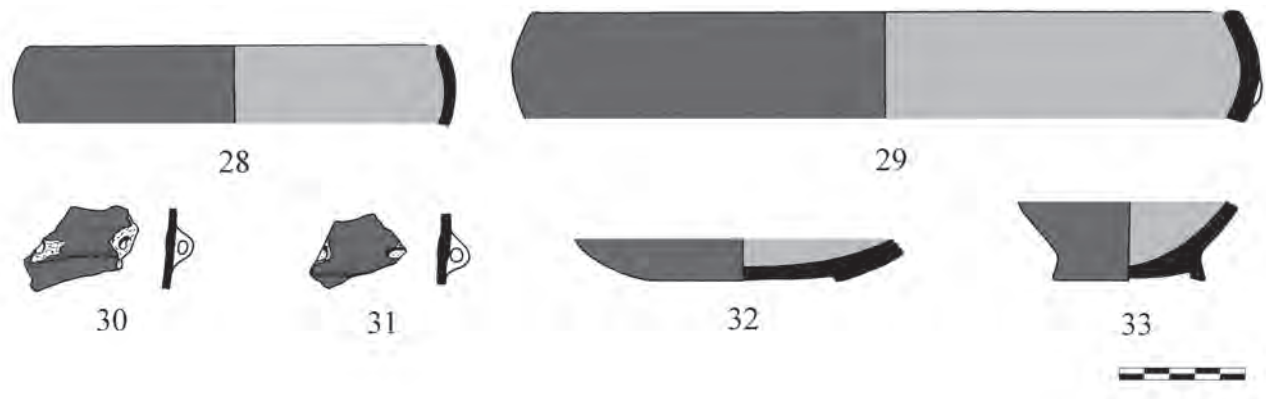


Fig. 49. Early Helladic I. Blegen Class A pottery (28–33). Drawings by M. Lindblom.

ponnese.⁹ The taxonomic system used by Säflund has been avoided, although his terminology is linked to the attested pottery classes in the summarizing Fig. 47. Similar forms in each ceramic class are kept together, while handles, lugs and bases are listed last. It will be apparent from the subsequent discussion that only the most characteristic pottery classes and forms are present in the limited sample. For example, among the unpainted pottery only feature sherds of canonical shapes, usually in combination with relief decoration, are included.

Early Helladic I (Figs. 49–50, 53)

Although imperfectly understood, the Early Helladic I phase at the Mastos is moderately represented by ceramic finds. No architectural remains from the period were uncovered in the old excavations, and it is impossible to say how large the settlement was, or even if it was inhabited on a permanent basis. Blegen's description of pottery found at Korakou made it possible for Säflund to isolate stratigraphically a phase preceding the construction of stone built houses on the south slope.¹⁰ In two layers below the floor of House A, Säflund found unslipped and slipped sherds of a medium-tempered fabric,

often polished to a high lustre.¹¹ The narrow range of shapes consisted mainly of bowls, basins and jars, but askoi, ladles and frying-pans were also identified.

Subsequent excavations at other settlements (Eutresis, Lithares, Vouliagmeni, Kephalaria, Tsoungiza) and surface finds in different areas of the Argolid (Berbati, Makrovouni, Talioti, Southern Argolid) have greatly improved our knowledge of the different fabrics and shapes in use during the first stage of the Early Helladic period. Most significantly, regional variations have become apparent with the publication of the late EH I "Talioti" assemblage of the Corinthia and the Argolid. Some ceramic types of this assemblage, notably the fruitstand, were not recognized by Säflund at the time, but were identified elsewhere in the Berbati Valley during the 1988–1990 survey.¹²

Most readily identifiable among the EH I sherds recovered at the Mastos are the typical red-slipped bowls, usually burnished, of Blegen's Class AII (Fig. 49).¹³ The generally light red to red clay matrix of the pottery normally contains some medium to small calcite inclusions. The slipped surfaces range in colour from yellowish red to red, but brown or dark grey shades are present in moderate quantities as well. On a few sherds the slip is peeling, but usually it adheres well to the surface and has a soapy feel. Two bowls or basins with incurved rims (28–29) are solidly coated with a thick, red paint and burnished. Some small tubular lugs (30–31) from thin-walled bowls have been carefully modelled and attached to the body of bowls. Bowls and basins are usually furnished with recessed (32) or ring (33) bases.

Some fragments of unburnished jars and fruitstands best exemplify the regionally restricted "Talioti" assemblage, described by Dousoulgi, Weisshaar and Pullen at Makrovouni,

⁹ Pullen 1995; Dousoulgi 1987; Wiencke 2000; Rutter 1995. All catalogued sherds, regardless of their ware group, are described as fine-, medium- or coarse-tempered according to the varying sizes and frequencies of non-plastics in their fabrics. The sizes of the non-plastics are referred to as small (average non-plastic <0.5 mm), medium (0.5–1.5 mm), coarse (1.5–4 mm) or, only rarely, very coarse (>4 mm). The amount of inclusions, distinguishable with a lens (9×), is characterised as occasional, few, some and many. All colour measurements were recorded outdoors in the shade with the help of the *Munsell Soil Color Charts*, rev. ed. 1994.

¹⁰ Blegen 1921, 4–6.

¹¹ Säflund 1965, 104, Table 7 [A II], 134–137.

¹² Forsén 1996, 77, fig. 2, 112f.

¹³ See Säflund 1965, 136f., 149, fig. 114a.

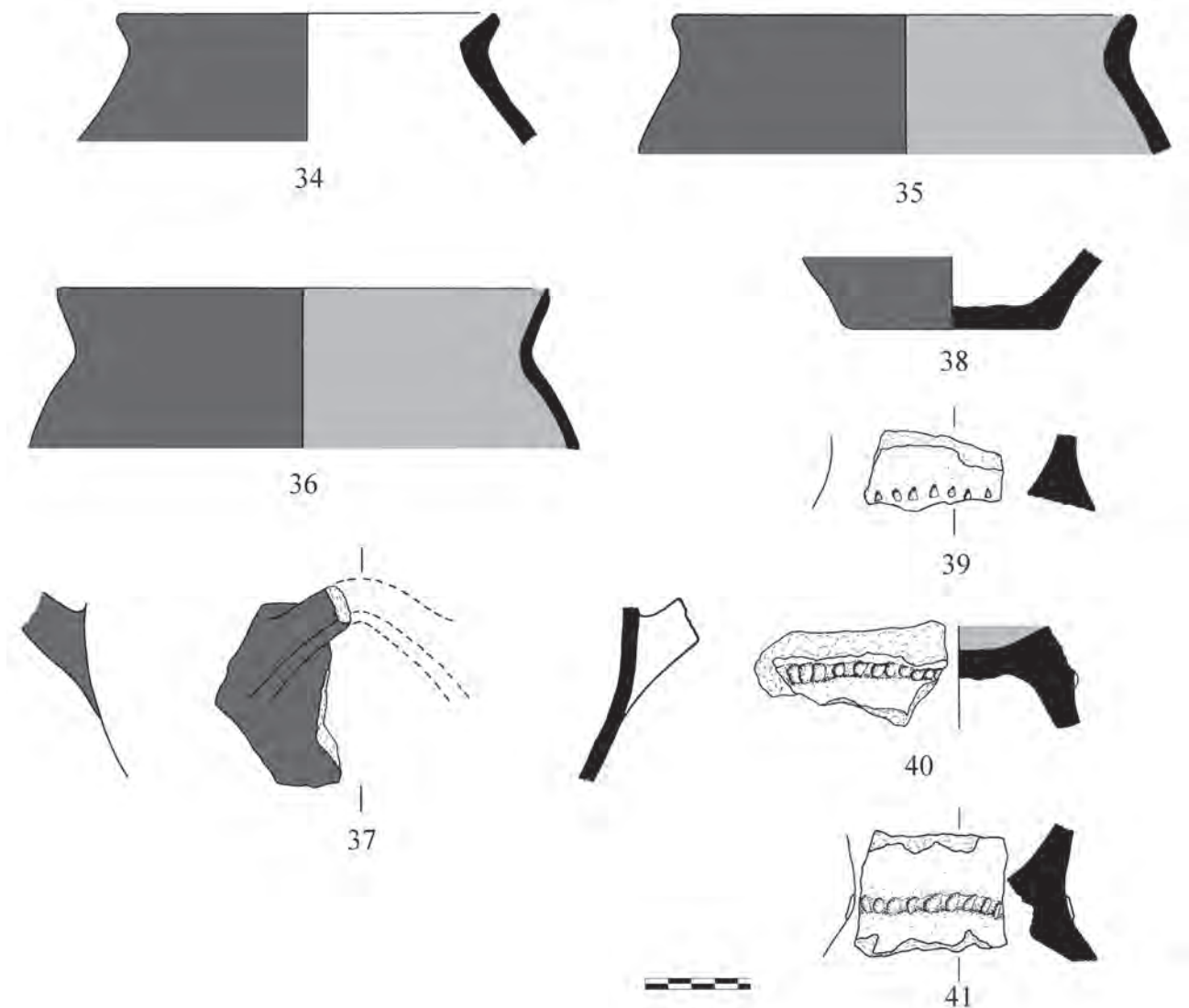


Fig. 50. Early Helladic I. Talioti pottery (34–41). Drawings by M. Lindblom.

Kephalari Magoula, Talioti, and Tsoungiza (Fig. 50).¹⁴ The jars are generally made in a slightly coarser fabric than bowls and basins. Small to medium-sized grits of grey inclusions are easily detected in their hard fired fabric. Calcite inclusions in the fabric are uncommon but do occasionally occur. Rims on jars are everted (34) or flaring (35–36), and their red slips are often thin and unburnished. One jar (37) has part of a horizontal handle preserved. A flat base (38) of the same fabric is also red-slipped and probably comes from a jar. The fruitstands have tactile decoration either in the form of deep impressions (39) or shallow, irregular dents (40–41) at the

junction between the bowl and the pedestal. Their fabric is hard, medium-tempered, and the cores are generally grey or greenish grey in colour. One fragment (40) is red slipped (2.5YR 5/6) on the interior, but most are unpainted.

Early Helladic I–II (Figs. 51–53)

A number of sherds found in the survey could not be stylistically dated more precisely than to a late EH I or early EH

¹⁴ Dousougli 1987; Weisshaar 1990; Pullen 1988.

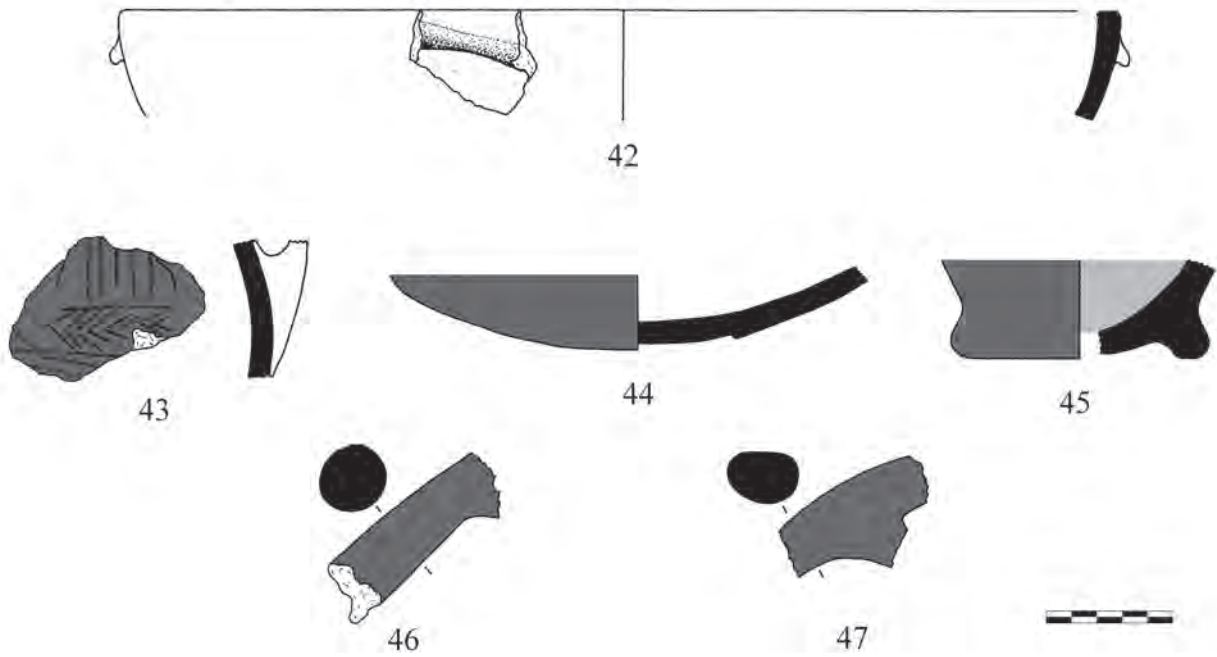


Fig. 51. Early Helladic I-II. Light-painted (42) and dark-painted (43-47) pottery. Drawings by M. Lindblom.

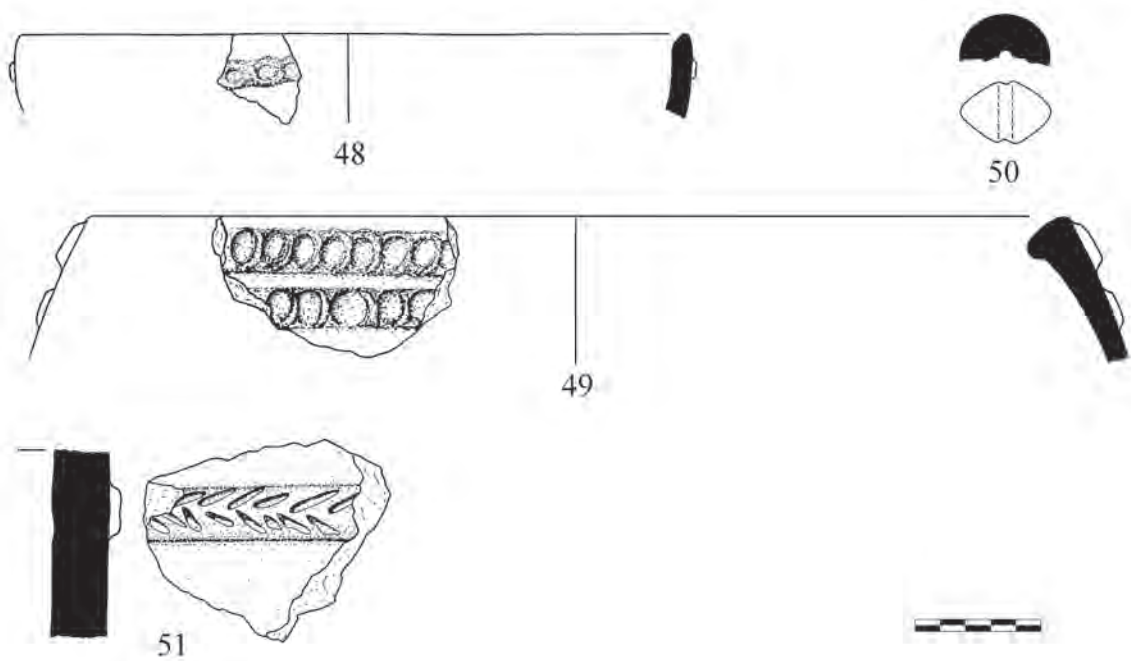


Fig. 52. Early Helladic I-II. Unpainted (48-50) and coarse (51) pottery. Drawings by M. Lindblom.

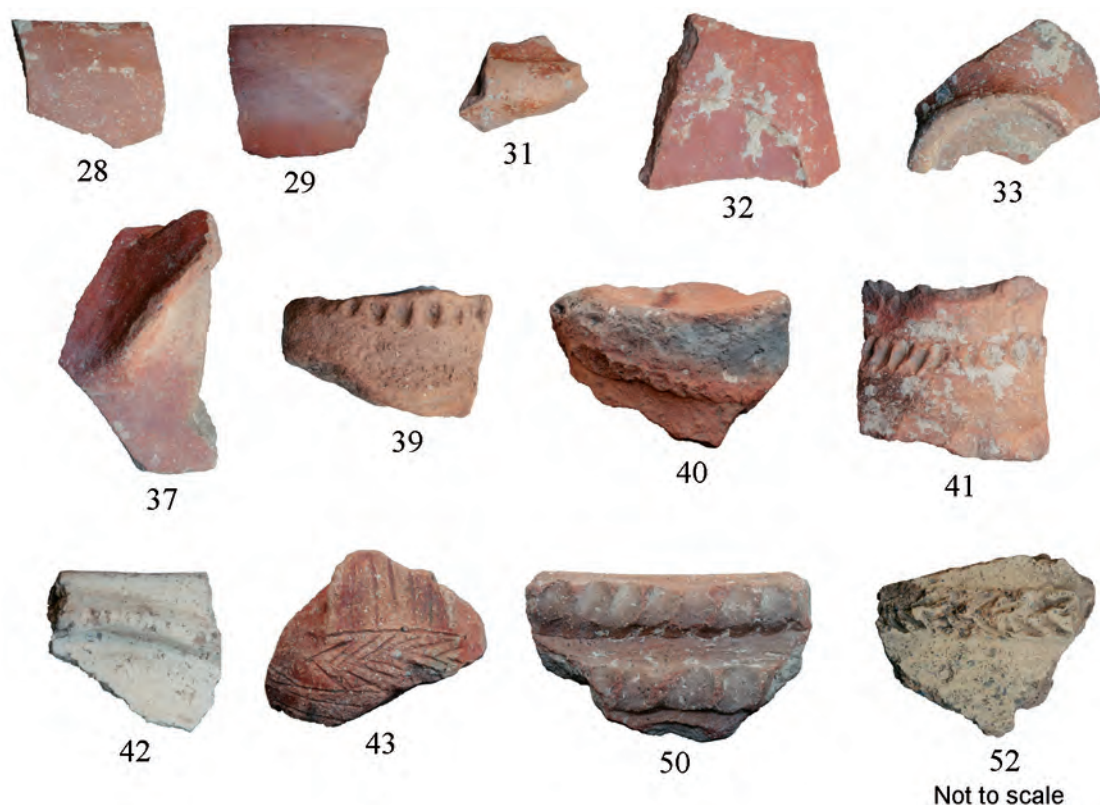


Fig. 53. Early Helladic I and I-II pottery. Blegen Class A (28–29, 31–33), Talioti ware (37, 39–41), light-painted (42), dark-painted (43), unpainted (50), and coarse (52). Photograph by M. Lindblom.

II phase.¹⁵ The pieces are generally of a fine to medium-tempered fabric with some calcite inclusions. They include both painted and unpainted sherds although only very few light-painted sherds were identified, in part because the usually worn paint is easily overlooked.¹⁶ A rim fragment with part of a long crescent-shaped lug comes from a broad basin (42). The fabric is finely tempered and the surfaces have been carefully painted in a pale yellow colour (2.5Y 8/2–3). Among the dark-painted fragments, an incised and reddish brown painted handle (43) come from a thick-walled askos. The preserved decoration consists of a group of vertical lines with a herring-bone pattern below. A recessed base (44) is painted reddish brown and finds its best parallels among surface finds at Talioti and Makrovouni. No. 45 is a medium coarse ring base perhaps from the first part of EH II. Two handles from medium-tempered ladles (46–47) are coated with dark grey paint.

Among the unpainted sherds, one bowl with a canted rim (48) has a single impressed taenia below the rim. A significantly larger bowl with a T-rim (49) has two rows of taeniae. One small, dark-fired spindle whorl (50) in a finely levigated fabric has a polished surface. Finally, one coarse body sherd from a pithos (51) preserves part of a taenia with an incised herring-bone pattern.

Early Helladic II (Figs. 54–58)

Through Säflund's excavation, the Early Helladic II settlement on the Mastos, is better known than any preceding or subsequent phase. The five or six centuries during which the period lasted saw a material and, probably, a cultural homogenization on the Southern and Central Greek mainland. Previous finds from the Mastos, the remaining Berbati Valley and settlements in neighbouring areas, provide ample refer-

¹⁵ See Dousougli 1987.

¹⁶ See Weisshaar 1983, 331f.

ences against which the survey material can be evaluated.¹⁷ In particular, the detailed analysis by Wiencke of the ceramic finds and architecture uncovered at Lerna III offers the most elaborate phasing to date of the very long time period.¹⁸

The EH II sherd sample saved during the survey includes all commonly occurring ceramic classes identified at Lerna III. Lacking almost completely, however, are burnished pieces, and no examples which combine light and dark paint were identified. Among a handful of fine to medium-tempered, light-painted sherds only one example is worth illustrating. The thickened rim (52) is from a bowl and features a row of obliquely impressed elongations. The exterior is coated with a very pale brown paint (10YR 8/3).

Due to their distinct appearance, large numbers of dark-painted sherds were identified and kept for further study (Figs. 54–55). The fractures and unpainted portions of these fragments reveal a fine or medium-tempered clay matrix in all shapes except some of the large storage jars. In some sherds no inclusions can be detected at all, but generally they include moderate amounts and different combinations of small to medium-sized grits of black, grey, calcite or reddish colour. The paint on the sherds is generally very dark grey (N 3/1), greyish brown (10YR 4/2), or dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2), but some are also reddish brown (5YR 4/3–4/4) or red (2.5YR 4–5/6). They are occasionally mottled and can vary considerably from very dark grey hues (5YR 3/1) to red (2.5YR 4/6) or even yellowish red (5YR 5/6).

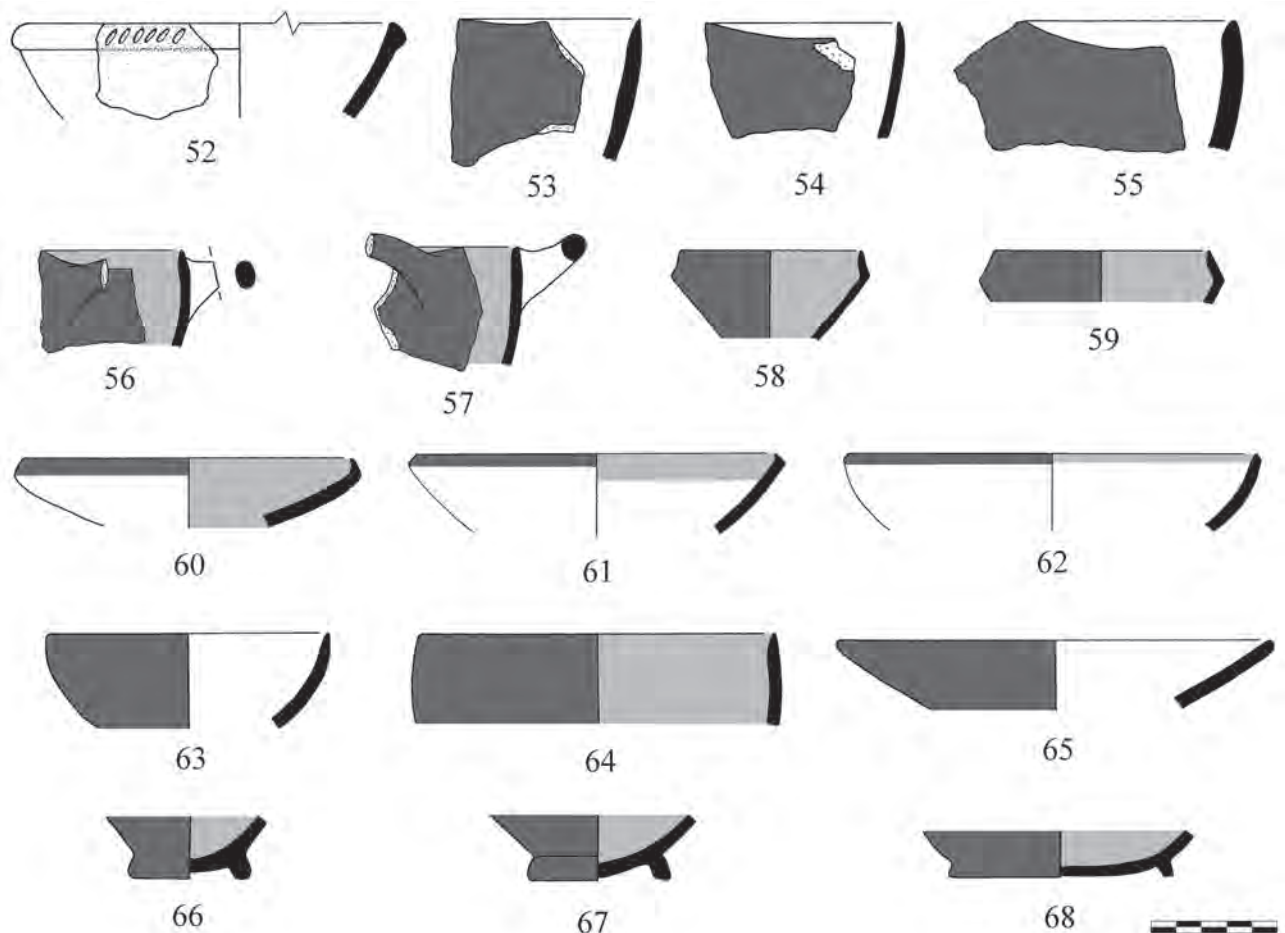


Fig. 54. Early Helladic II. Light-painted (52) and dark-painted (53–68) pottery. Drawings by M. Lindblom.

¹⁷ Säflund 1965, 93–162; Pullen 1987 (Mastos); Forsén 1996, 75–120 (Berbati-Limnes area); Blegen 1921, 4–14 (Korakou); Blegen 1928, 76–124 (Zygouries); Weisshaar 1981; *idem* 1982; *idem* 1983; *idem* 1989 (Tiryns); Frödin & Persson 1938, 206–234; Fossey 1978, 11–52 (Asine); Wiencke 1970; 2000 (Lerna); Pullen 1995 (Southern Argolid).

¹⁸ Wiencke 2000.

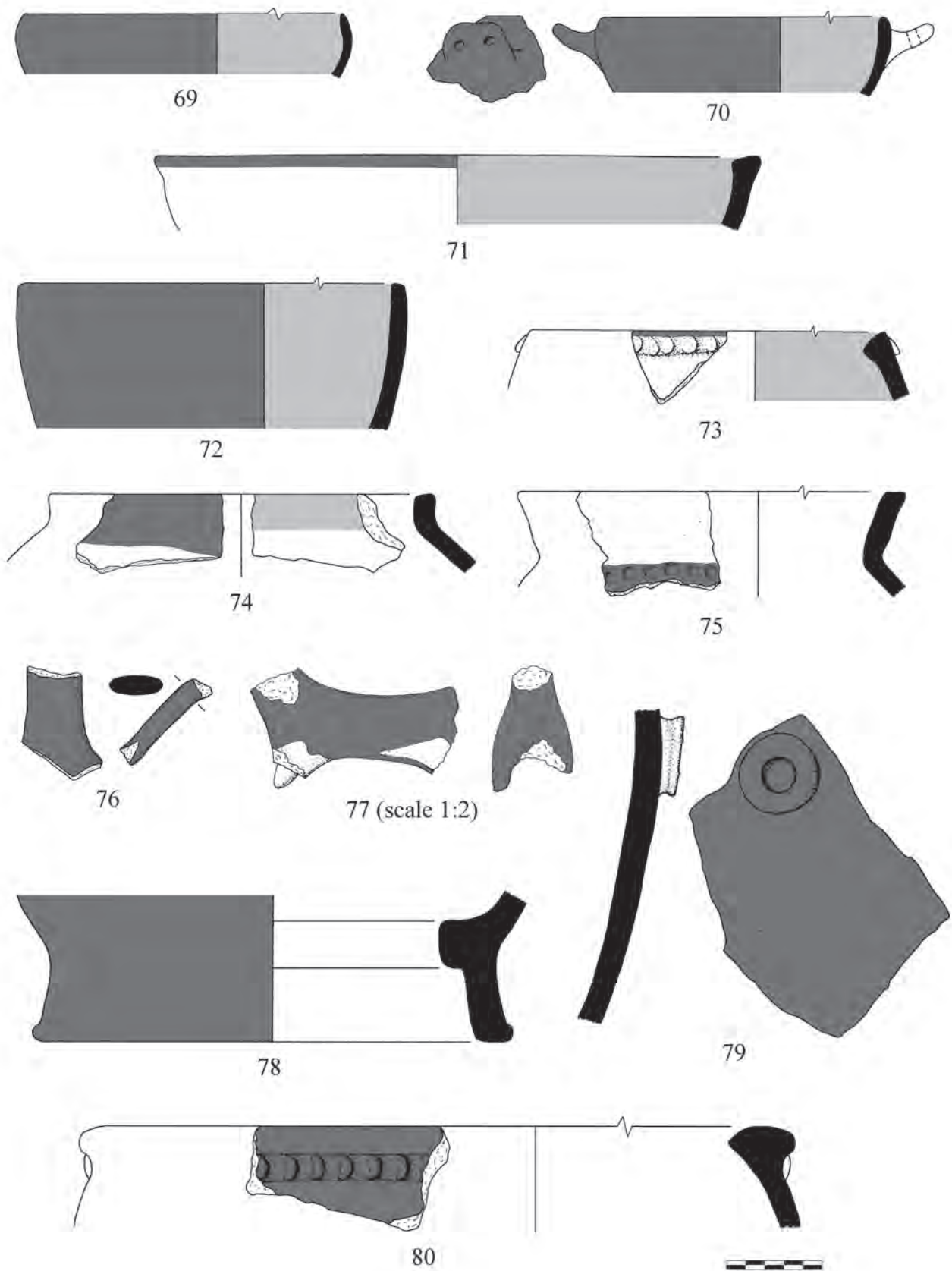


Fig. 55. Early Helladic II. Dark-painted pottery (69–76, 78–80) and figurine (77). Drawings by M. Lindblom.

Some rim fragments (53–55) and two horizontal handles (56–57) of sauceboats cannot be precisely ascribed to any of the four types recognised at Lerna. Some are painted only on the exterior, while others are also coated on the interior. Several saucers display a varied appearance in rims, diameter, profiles and decoration. Some are narrow and have markedly incurved, carinated rims (58–59), while others are spreading (60–62, 65) or straight-sided (64). Most dark-painted ring bases are flaring (66–68) and probably come from sauceboats, saucers or bowls.

Two bowls or basins, painted inside and out, have inturned rims (69–70). One features a flat, doubly pierced lug (70) just below the rim. A deep bowl with straight rim (72) is likewise solidly coated. Two specimens with partially dark-painted exteriors are also included. A basin has a band of paint immediately below the T-rim (71). The other, also with a band below the rim, has an incurved T-rim (73) and a taenia of overlapping discs.

Very few closed shapes were identified among the collected sherds. Two rims from jars are included. One is straight and flattened (74) and seems to have been attached to a globular body. It preserves a broad band of dark paint on the interior and exterior surface. The other rim is everted (75) and comes from some kind of wide-mouthed jar. A taenia of irregularly impressed ovals on the shoulder is enhanced with a band or solid coating of paint.

Among the rare shapes encountered in the survey, a fragmentary spoon (76) should be mentioned. The handle is oval in section and it is slipped with a brown paint. A rarely attested bovine animal figurine was also identified (77). Its head and all but one leg are missing but an applied tail is still found intact on its back (Fig. 55). The medium-tempered fabric is pale brown (10YR 7/4) in colour. The surface, except under the belly and on the front legs, is coated with unevenly applied Urfirnis paint, ranging in colour from dark grey to yellowish red (5YR 4/1–5/6). Unlike some other animal figurines of the period, our example does not have an incised belly.¹⁹

One thick-walled, dark-painted fragment should probably be reconstructed as the base of some kind of stand or pedestal for holding another vessel (78). Among the painted sherds coming from storage jars, a body fragment of a necked pithos with knobs (79) and a wide bowl pithos with taenia below the rim (80) are of a medium-tempered fabric.

Only a small selection of unpainted sherds is included here (Fig. 56). A large number of plain rims, especially from saucers and bowls, and a few sauceboats show the same range of profiles as painted examples, so it would be superfluous to illustrate them. Their fine or medium-tempered fabrics are identical to those described above, and the colour of the surfaces are generally pale brown, very pale brown (10YR 6/3–7/4) or light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4). One incised rim fragment from a sauceboat (81) merits some attention due to

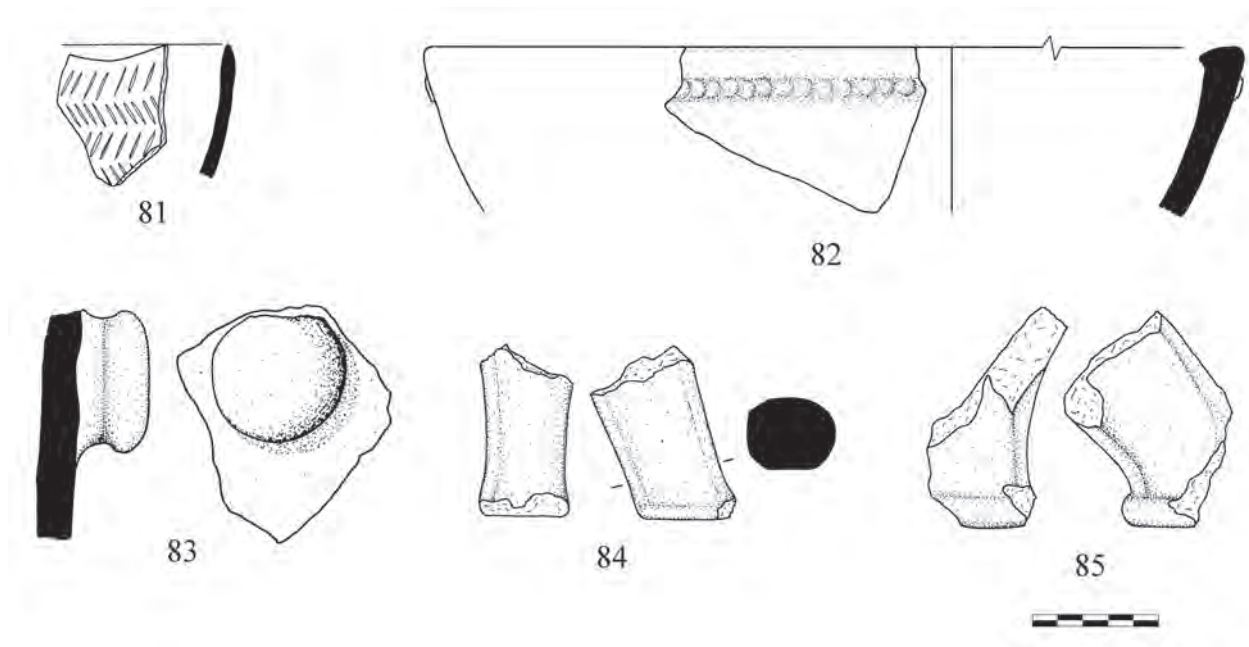


Fig. 56. Early Helladic II. Unpainted pottery (81–85). Drawings by M. Lindblom.

¹⁹ See Marangou 1992, 438f., figs. 89–90.

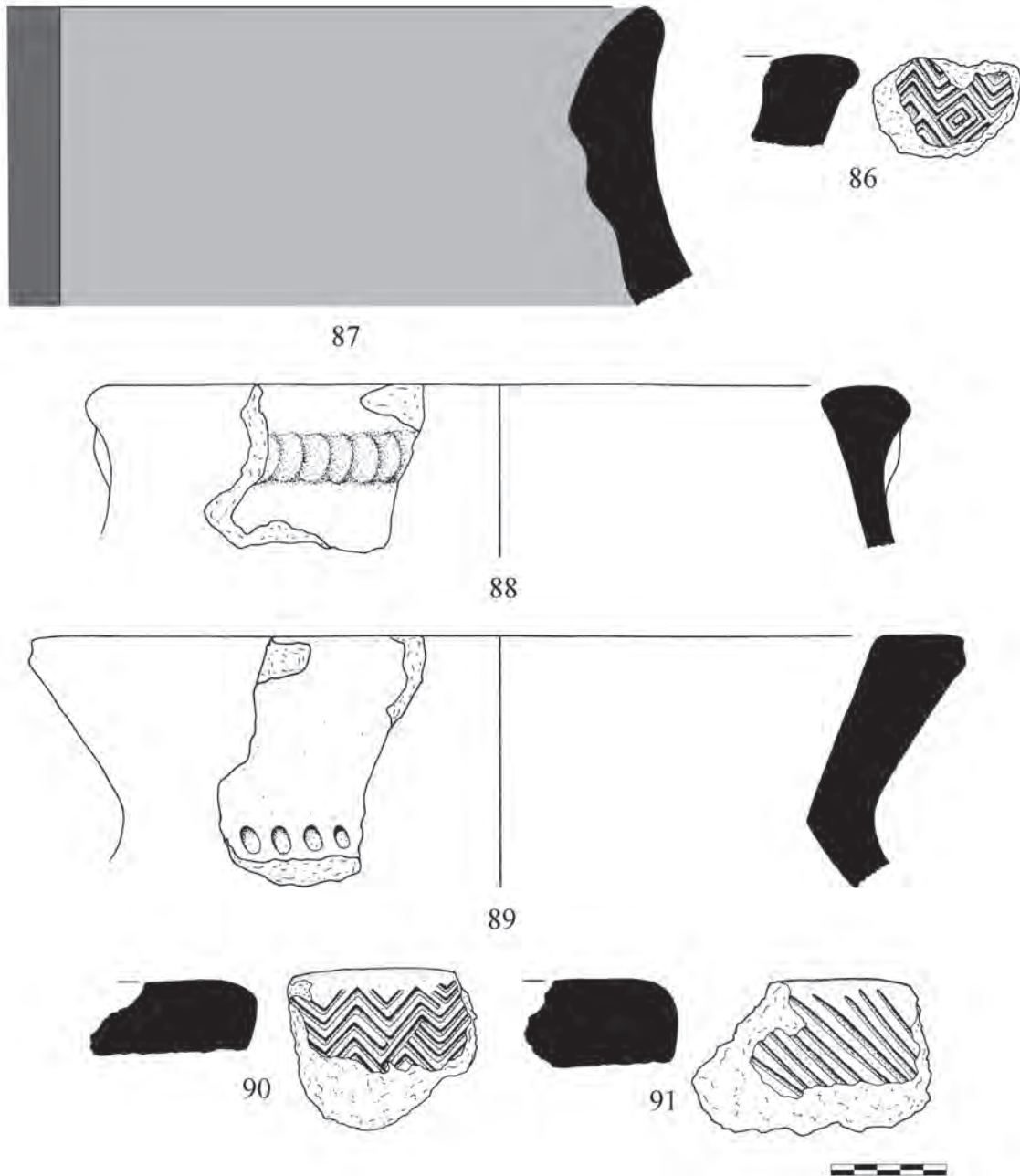


Fig. 57. Early Helladic II. Coarse light-painted (86), dark-painted (87) and unpainted (88–91) pottery. Drawings by M. Lindblom.

its rarity at other settlements. It is tapered and straight and has part of four rows of obliquely incised lines on the exterior.²⁰ A basin of large rim diameter (42.0 cm) has a T-rim and

²⁰ To my knowledge, only two instances of tactile decoration on sauceboats, both markedly different from the one at the Mastos, are known from nearby Lerna and Zygouries. See Wiencke 2000, 619; Blegen 1928, fig. 81. A good parallel for the decoration comes from Kolonna, possibly also a sauceboat. See Walter & Felten 1981, 151, no. 63, pl. 78:63.

shallow taenia of discs (82). One body fragment features a knob (83), presumably from a necked pithos. Two fragments come from cooking stands of a medium-coarse fabric. One leg (84) is probably of the intermediate type recognized at Lerna, while part of a finely modelled knob (85) should be identified as a type 2 stand.²¹

²¹ Wiencke 2000, 607–609, fig. II.98.

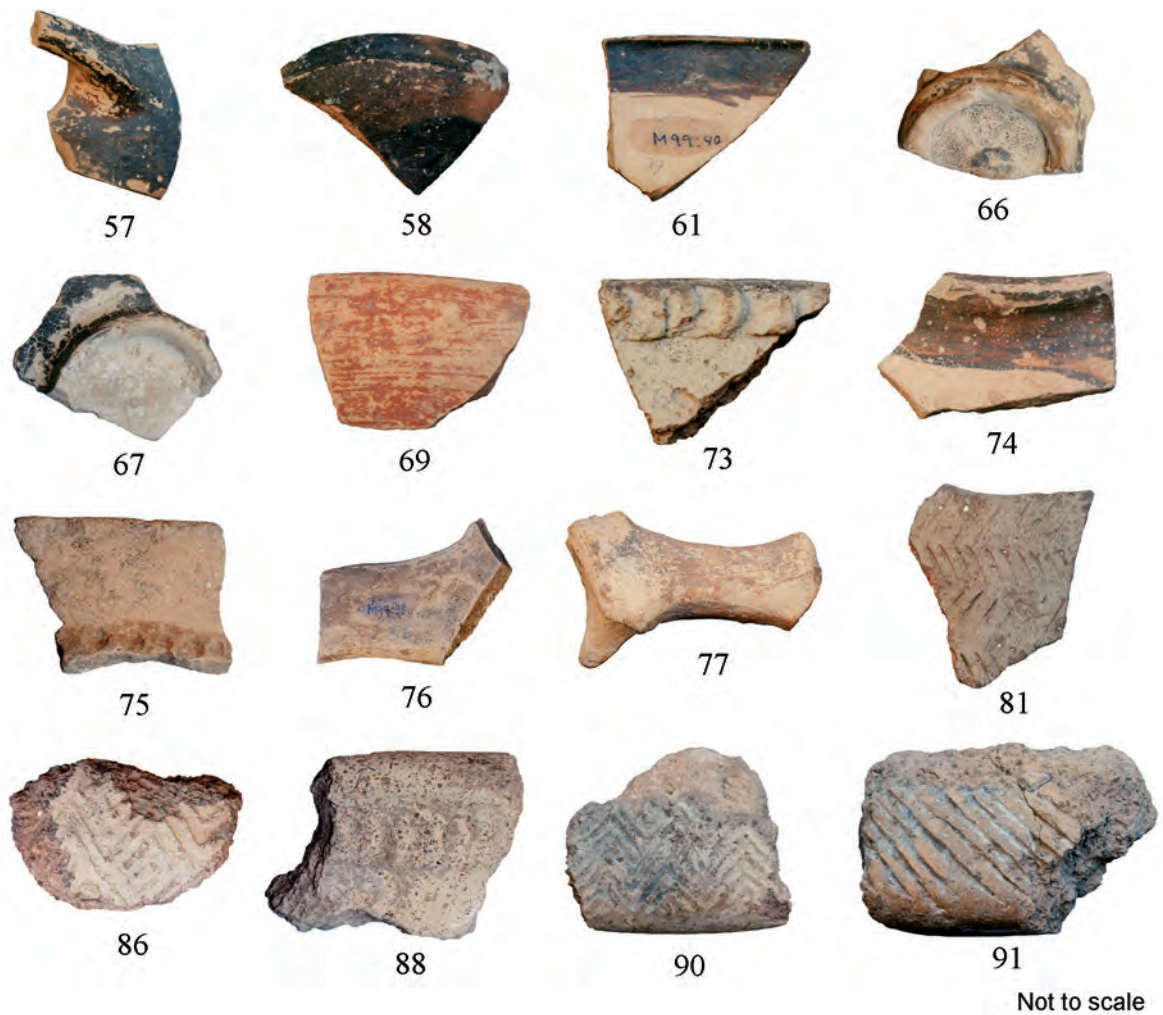


Fig. 58. Early Helladic II pottery. Dark-painted (57–58, 61, 66–67, 69, 73–77), unpainted (81), coarse light-painted (86), and coarse unpainted (88, 90–91). Photograph by M. Lindblom.

A coarse fabric, painted or unpainted, was recognized only in fragments of pithoi and hearths (Fig. 57). The clay matrix of these pieces contains many large or, occasionally, very large grits or granules of grey and brown colour, often of angular shape. The large number of inclusions renders the fabric brittle and it easily crumbles at the fractures. Despite the thickness of the walls, the core is usually well fired to a light brown (7.5YR 6/4) or pale brown (10YR 6/3) colour.

Only one coarse-tempered sherd preserves traces of light paint. It is a T-rim with impressed decoration (86), probably from a bowl pithos or, less likely, a hearth with a small, high rim.²² The interior and exterior have a light grey slip (2.5Y

7/2). Only a small portion of the decoration remains intact but it was most likely made by a cylindrical roller, like many examples described by Wiencke and Weisshaar at Lerna and Tiryns.²³ A very large rim fragment from a necked pithos (87) is dark-painted on the interior and exterior with dark grey to light olive brown colour (2.5Y 4/1–5/3). Two unpainted fragments of necked pithoi have tactile decoration preserved. One T-rim (88) has a band of discs below the thickened rim, while a large, everted rim (89) shows a simple row of deep, oval impressions at the junction to the shoulder.

Finally, two unpainted fragments of hearths are of a coarse, unpainted fabric. They were found on two terraces in units 40 and 51 on the south and southeast side of the hill,

²² For the same scarcity of light-painted pithoi at Lerna III, see Wiencke 2000, 578.

²³ Cf. Wiencke 1970; Weisshaar 1989.

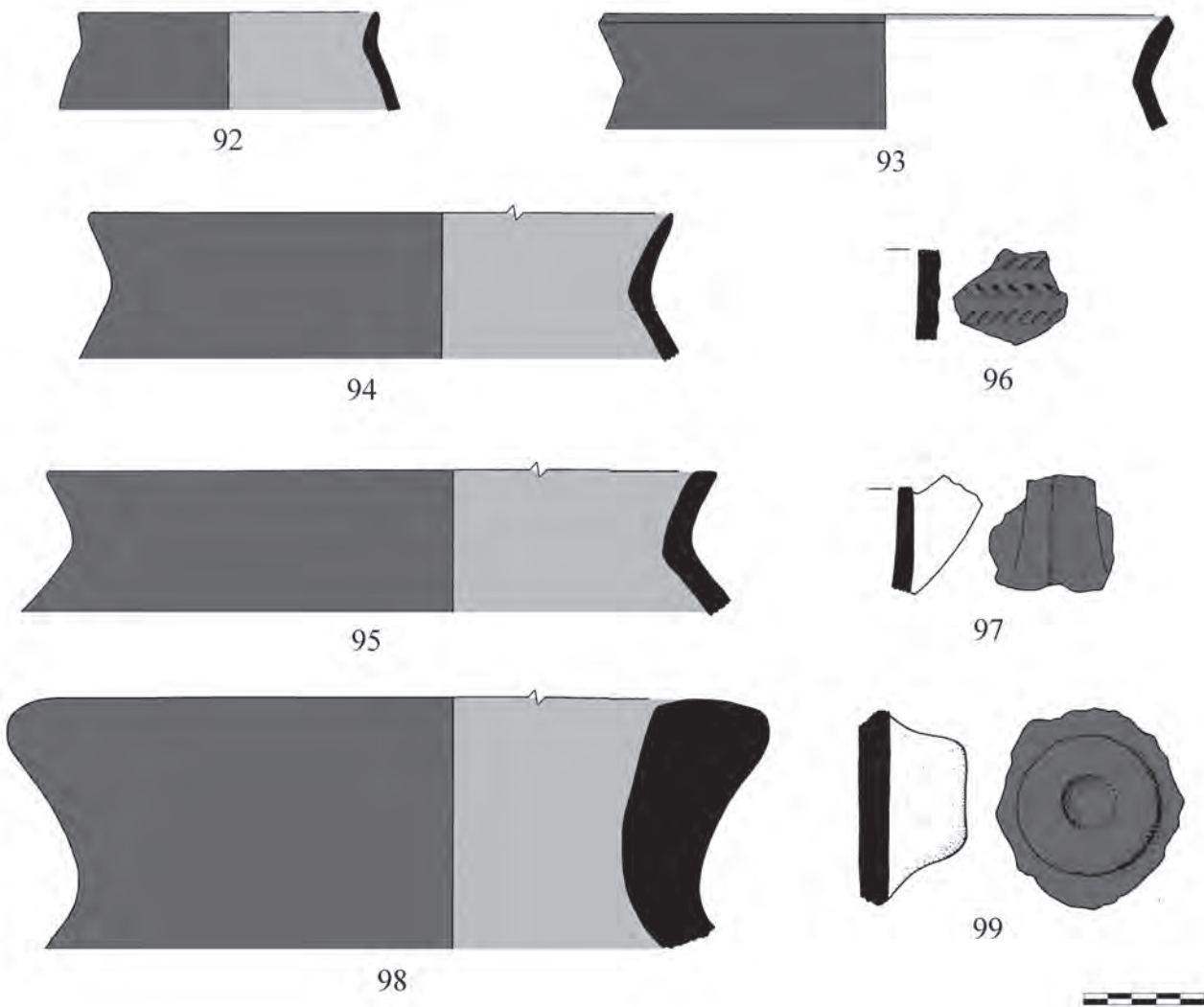


Fig. 59. Early Helladic III. Solidly painted and unburnished pottery (92–99). Drawings by M. Lindblom.

east of Säflund's old excavations (*Fold-out 2*). Both are of the low and broad type previously recognized at the Mastos and other settlements.²⁴ Neither of them is preserved to such an extent that the diameter can be estimated. Like most other published instances, both have uneven resting surfaces suggesting that they were manufactured directly on the ground. One has a roller-impressed decoration consisting of imperfectly executed rows of zigzags along the rim (90). It is possible that it was once slipped in a light colour as it preserves weak traces of light grey areas (2.5Y 7/2) at the bottom of the shallowly impressed decoration. The other fragment has long, deep lines obliquely incised on top of the rim (91). Its

surface is moderately burnished. While incised decoration on hearths dates back to at least phase B at Lerna III, impressed roller-decoration is not attested before mid phase C at the settlement, giving some chronological guidance for the two Mastos pieces.²⁵

Early Helladic III (Figs. 59–62)

The material culture of the southern and central Greek mainland changed rapidly at the transition from the EH II to the EH III period. Several studies into the ancestry and develop-

²⁴ Säflund 1965, 98–101, figs. 81–83; Wiencke 2000, 556–559.

²⁵ Wiencke 2000, 558.

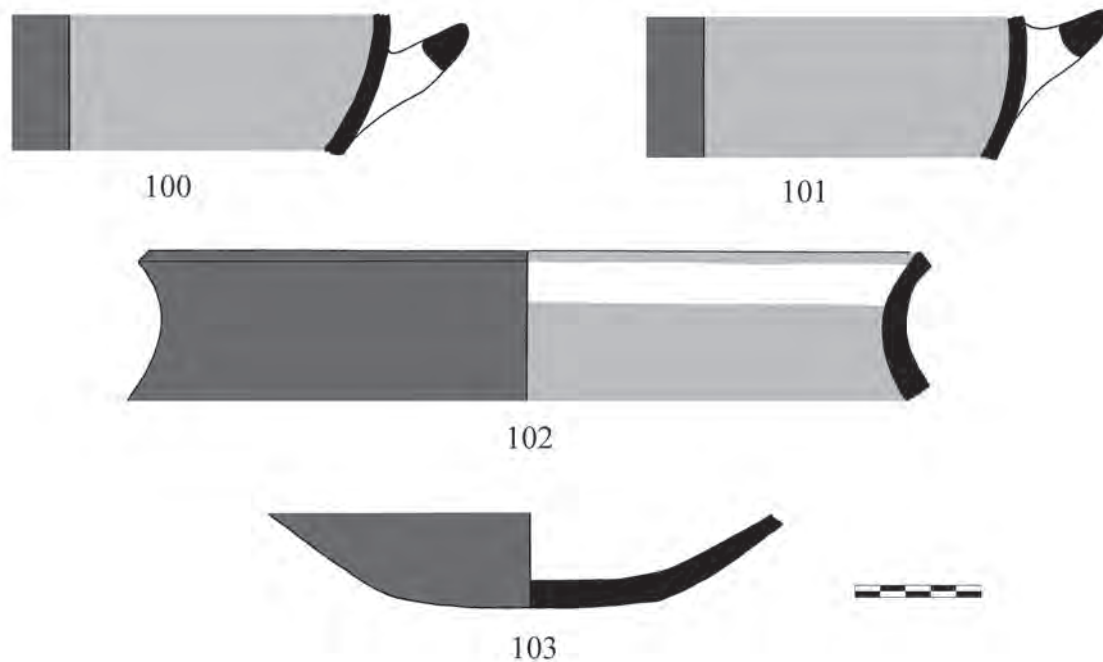


Fig. 60. Early Helladic III. Solidly painted and burnished pottery (100–103). Drawings by M. Lindblom.

ment of novel features, especially in architecture, burial customs and ceramics, show a very complex process with several stages of fusion between indigenous and foreign elements.²⁶ The events and pace of change seem to have worked along somewhat different trajectories even at settlements within the same region.²⁷ The find circumstances and chronology of some pottery classes within the excavated parts of the EH III settlement at Mastos have, for instance, been invoked in the debate of a possible transitional EH II/EH III phase present at Tiryns but lacking at Lerna IV.²⁸ The date and significance of the widespread destruction layer noted by Säflund has also been somewhat differently interpreted by various scholars.²⁹ However, it is sufficient to note for our purposes here that there are no indications of a break in the occupational history at the Mastos before the transition to the MH period (see the following contribution by Lindblom, this volume).

Although no precise figures are at hand, significantly smaller numbers of sherds securely datable to the EH III period were recovered during the survey than examples from the EH II and MH periods. Among the ten pottery classes identified by Rutter, chiefly on the basis of the Lerna IV record, only three are included here: Solidly painted and un-

burnished (Fig. 59), Solidly painted and burnished (Fig. 60) and Pattern-painted dark-on-light (Fig. 61). Some evidence of unpainted, fine burnished pottery (grey, brown and mottled) was tentatively identified, but these included no feature sherds deemed worth illustrating.³⁰

Defined solely on the basis of their decorative treatment, the solidly painted EH III sherds, both burnished and unburnished, appear in different degrees of coarseness. Although there are exceptions, small and medium-sized vases tend to have a fine or medium-tempered clay matrix, while thick-walled fragments of large jars and pithoi are often coarse. Combinations of black, light brown, reddish brown, grey and white grits and granules are usually visible to the naked eye. The solid coating of paint is typically dark grey (5YR 4/1), brown (7.5YR 5/3), or reddish brown (5YR or 2.5YR 4/3) in colour. Variations in colour even on the same fragment are not uncommon, presumably due to the uneven and sometimes streaky application of the paint.

Unburnished examples include rim fragments from a cup with everted rim (92) and some bowls or jars (93–95). A small body sherd from a large jar (96), decorated with short, diagonal impressions on plastic ridges find good parallels at Lerna IV. A fragment of a vertical strap handle (97) probably comes from a closed shape, considering its uneven interior.

²⁶ E.g. Rutter 1979; Forsén 1992; Maran 1998; Wiencke 2000, 655f.

²⁷ Rutter 1988; *idem* 1995, 647f.; *idem* 2001, 113–116.

²⁸ Pullen 1987.

²⁹ Forsén 1992, 53f.

³⁰ For unpainted EH III pottery at the Mastos see instead Säflund 1965, 146 (BB III), 156f. (Grey Minyan I).

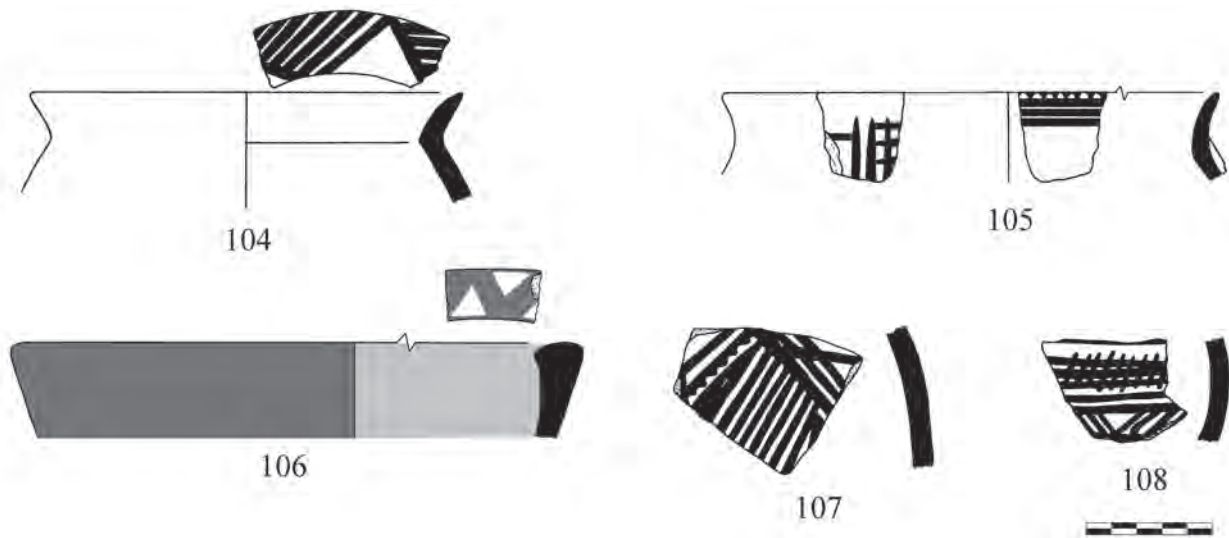


Fig. 61. Early Helladic III. Pattern-painted dark-on-light pottery (104–108). Drawings by M. Lindblom.

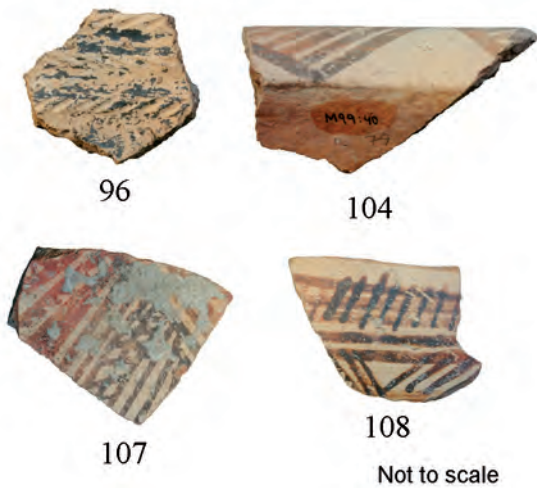


Fig. 62. Early Helladic III pottery. Solidly painted and unburnished (96) and pattern-painted (104, 107–108). Photograph by M. Lindblom.

Two coarse-tempered pieces derive from necked pithoi: an everted rim (98) is painted also on the interior surface, and the large, hollow button lug (99) comes from the belly or shoulder of such a large jar.

Two similar body and handle fragments (100–101) of bowls are solidly painted and burnished. The paint was only cursorily applied on the areas behind the trianguloid handles and was not burnished at all here. A painted and burnished rim from a wide-mouthed jar (102) has a reserved band on the interior. The rounded base (103) shows only slight traces of burnishing on the lower body.

A small number of pattern-painted light-on-dark sherds were also identified (Figs. 61–62, nos. 104, 107–108). The fabric of the sherds is fine or medium-tempered and the in-

clusions are of the same colour, shape and sorting as noted in many of the solidly painted pieces. The surfaces are generally reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) or very pale brown (10YR 7/4) and wiped, but burnished examples (106) are also attested. The patterned decoration varies markedly in colour and lustre between different sherds. Instances of dark grey (5YR 4/1), reddish brown (2.5Y 4/4), red (2.5Y 5/6), and reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) decoration were recorded.

Two rim fragments probably come from Bass Bowls. The first (104) has a pattern of hatched triangles on the interior. The second, which has part of a vertical shoulder handle preserved (105), is decorated on the interior with small, solid triangles above three bands. The partially preserved lines on its exterior surface may be part of a pattern with short diagonal bars. One heavily burnished bowl with a straight and thickened rim (106) is solidly painted on the interior and exterior. On the top of the rim is a zigzag pattern. One body sherd with patterned decoration (107) features part of what seems to be multiple triangles, while a second (108) has diagonal bars above opposed diagonals.

Distribution

As a means to distinguish fluctuations in the pottery distribution across the Mastos, the whole area was divided into 64 units (*Fold-out 2*) which largely followed the present topography of the hillock and surrounding areas (i.e. terraces, slopes and fields). Some areas, roughly 0.6 hectares, were inaccessible because of dense vegetation, terrace walls or large rocks, and were accordingly not investigated. On the remaining 27 hectares nearly 100,000 sherds were found, scattered in vary-

ing densities. Among these, a little over 9% were stylistically dated to the Early Helladic period and plotted within the units (*Fig. 48*). Around three hundred representative sherds were kept for closer study and 81 have been catalogued and described above.

Based on the distribution of Early Helladic sherds, it is possible to outline approximately the extent of the area inhabited during this period. Early Helladic sherds were collected in all units but 13 and 26. Significant fluctuations were noted between different parts of the hill (*Fig. 48*). Most notably, 86% of all EH sherds were found in 20 units on the south and southeast slope: units 31–33, 35–38, 40–41, and 44–54 (*Fold-out 2*). The number of sherds per 10 m² in these units varies from 3.0 to 37.9 with an average of 13.6. These figures are markedly higher than in other areas investigated on the hill. In units 1–29, including all of the northern and western parts as well as the summit, the distribution of sherds calculated in the same way was only 0.0–1.0 per 10 m².

The presence of steep rocks in unit 39 and the plateau in unit 24 thus seems to have marked the northern limit of the settlement. On the western side the sharpest fall in sherd numbers were found in units 26–29, located in a cultivated field; only 76 EH sherds were recorded here. The visibility in the area was high, as shown by the 19,000 LH III sherds collected in the same area, rebutting mere coincidence for the sharp drop in numbers of EH sherds. Likewise, in the east the settlement probably did not extend beyond unit 49. In the area of units 57–58 only 67 EH sherds were found, and north of these the evidence was also very meagre. The old excavations in the so-called Potter's Quarter on the east slope, located in unit 57 (*Fig. 74*), revealed no architecture and only small amounts of pottery of EH date. Although the area was levelled out before the construction of the LH II pottery kiln and auxiliary facilities (*Fig. 75*), this refurbishing did not remove a group of Middle Helladic cist graves, and would probably have left some traces of EH houses if they had once been there.

Judging from pottery densities observed in the survey, and stratigraphic evidence from previous excavations, the locus of the EH habitat at the Mastos thus seems to have extended about 250 metres in the east-west direction and at least 60 metres in the north-south direction, covering approximately 1.5 hectares. The conjecture does not preclude the entire hill being used for everyday actions, but domestic activities, probably in an architectural setting, were concentrated in this area. If this extent of the settlement is correct, it can be estimated that Säflund's excavation on the southwest slope included only about 20% of the area originally occupied by the Early Helladic inhabitants.

Concluding remarks

The remains collected during the 1999 intensive survey of the Mastos included ceramic material from all major phases of the Early Helladic period. Already in the early phase the inhabitants of the hill shared the surrounding Berbati Valley with several other notable communities (*Fold-out 1*). Only 500 metres from the Mastos, the 1988–1990 survey identified a site (FS 35) on a small hillock which contained late EH I sherds, and at least four additional sites were situated within a three kilometre walk of the valley (FSS 405, 408, 414 and 518).³¹ No architecture from this phase is known on the Mastos. The pottery shares close affinities with other settlements on and around the Argive plain and the Corinthia, and is dominated by red-slipped bowls, basins and jars as well as fruitstands with or without incised or impressed decoration (28–41, possibly 42–51).

During the EH II period, evidence on the Mastos for two stone-built houses flanked by a small street laid with stone pebbles is known through Säflund's excavation (*Fig. 46*). Massive amounts of broken pottery of functionally diverse shapes (52–91) were found during the survey over a remarkably concentrated area, suggesting that additional buildings must have occupied the south and southeastern side of the hill. Although there is no supporting evidence except the author's estimate of the pottery distribution as retrieved in the field, the settlement reached its largest extent during this period. No roof tiles could be positively identified, but finds of two fragments of decorated hearths (90–91) and an animal figurine (77) were made on the south slope, indicating activities performed in an elaborate architectural and societal setting. A number of large painted and unpainted storage jars (79–80, 86–98) surely come from several households of the period. Just as in the preceding EH I, the Berbati Valley held several other settlements (*Fold-out 2*), but none that has yet revealed such a rich and diverse assemblage of EH II surface finds as the Mastos.

Sherds deriving from the EH III settlement (92–108) were few during the survey, and counted in hundreds rather than thousands. Their paucity cannot be explained only by the shorter duration of the period, but probably also reflects a smaller or more nucleated habitation on the south slope. The remaining Berbati Valley, as well as the Limnes area to the east, lay abandoned by now, and remained so during the whole of the Middle Helladic period. It is hard to escape the impression that Mastos remained the sole habitat after this rapid process of depopulation, by virtue of its favourable lo-

³¹ Forsén 1996, 76–91, esp. figs. 1–2.

cation in the valley, but also because of its sizable and viable community in the generations preceding the EH III turmoil.

Catalogue

Early Helladic I

Blegen Class A (Fig. 49)

28. Bowl with incurved rim. Rim frag. D. 16.0. Unit 37. Light red (2.5YR 6/6) fabric with a few calcite and occasional, dark brown inclusions. Exterior yellowish red, slipped and burnished (5YR 5/6); interior red, slipped and burnished (2.5YR 5/6).
See Forsén 1996, nos. 7, 32.

29. Basin with incurved rim and lug. Rim frag. D. 27.0. Unit 57. Part of lug preserved. Red (2.5YR 5/6) fabric with a few small, black inclusions. Exterior and interior reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4), slipped and burnished.

30. Bowl with tubular lug. Body frag. Max. W. 4.5. Unit 51. Fabric with some small calcite inclusions. Exterior reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4), slipped and burnished; interior reddish yellow 5YR 6/6.

31. Bowl with tubular lug. Body frag. Max. W. 4.0. Unit 50. Fabric with a few small calcite inclusions. Exterior reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4), slipped and burnished; interior reddish yellow (5YR 6/6).

32. Bowl or jar with recessed base. Base frag. D. 7.0. Unit 47. Light red (2.5YR 6/6) fabric with some medium to small calcite and small, grey inclusions. Exterior red (2.5YR 5/6), slipped and burnished; interior reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4), slipped and unburnished.
See Forsén 1996, no. 81.

33. Bowl with flaring ring base. Base frag. D. 6.0. Unit 37. Light greenish grey (10Y 7/1) fabric with many small, light grey inclusions. Exterior reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4), slipped; interior red (2.5YR 5/6), slipped.
See Wiencke 2000, 543, fig. II.78.i.

Talioti ware (Fig. 50)

34. Jar with everted rim. Rim frag. D. 16.0. Unit 33. Greenish grey (10Y 6/1) fabric with a few large and some medium, brownish grey inclusions. Exterior reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4), slipped; interior reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) and unslipped.

35. Jar with flaring rim. Rim frag. D. 20.0. Unit 37. Greenish grey (10Y 5/1) fabric with many small, angular, grey inclusions. Exterior and interior yellowish red (5YR 5/6), slipped.

36. Jar with flaring rim. Rim frag. D. 21.0. Unit 32. Greenish grey (10Y 6/1) fabric with a few small grey inclusions. Exterior reddish brown (5YR 5/4), slipped; interior red (2.5Y 5/6), slipped.

37. Jar with horizontal body handle. Handle and body frag. Max. body D. *c.* 80.0. Unit 38. Reddish brown (5YR 5/4) fabric with a few black and calcite inclusions. Exterior red (2.5YR 5/6), slipped; interior reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) and unslipped.
See Forsén 1996, no. 5.

38. Jar with flat base. Base frag. D. 9.0. Unit 44. Greenish grey (10Y 6/1) fabric with many medium, dark brown, some calcite and a few medium to small black inclusions. Exterior reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4), slipped; interior reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) and unslipped.
See Wiencke 2000, 543, fig. II.88.a; Forsén 1996, nos. 84, 105.

39. Fruitstand with row of impressed triangles. Pedestal frag. Max. W. 6.0. Unit 19. Brown (7.5YR 5/2) fabric with some medium and small, brown inclusions. Exterior and interior light brown (7.5YR 6/4).
See Forsén 1996, nos. 30, 59.

40. Fruitstand with taenia. Pedestal frag. Max. W. 8.4. Unit 54. Grey (5/N) fabric with a few, small dark grey inclusions. Exterior yellowish red (5YR 5/6); interior red (2.5YR 5/6), slipped.

41. Fruitstand with taenia. Pedestal frag. Max. W. 6.7. Unit 3. Greenish grey (10Y 5/1) fabric with some small to medium, dark grey inclusions. Exterior reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4); interior red (2.5YR 5/8), slipped and burnished.

Early Helladic I–II

Light-painted (Fig. 51)

42. Basin with crescent-shaped lug. Rim frag. D. 38.0–40.0. Unit 54. Pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3) fabric with an occasional large calcite and reddish brown inclusion, and some medium to small, grey inclusions. Exterior and interior pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2–3), slipped.

Dark-painted (Fig. 51)

43. Askos with incised decoration. Handle and body frag. Max. W. 7.9. Unit 52.

Brown (7.5YR 5/4) fabric with some medium and many small calcite inclusions. Exterior and interior reddish brown (2.5YR 4/3), slipped.

See Wiencke 2000, 530, fig. II.72, type 1–3; Forsén 1996, no. 14.

44. Bowl or jar with convex and recessed base. Base frag. D. 7.0. Unit 55.

Light brownish grey (10YR 6/2) fabric with an occasional large, angular, dark grey, some medium, grey and white calcite inclusions. Exterior pale brown (10YR 6/3), slipped; interior light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4)

45. Bowl or jar with flaring ring base. Base frag. D. 10.0. Unit 37.

Grey (2.5Y 5/1) fabric with an occasional large calcite and some large to medium, dark grey to grey inclusions. Exterior and interior brown to light brown (7.5YR 5/2–6/4), slipped.

46. Ladle. Handle frag. Handle D. 2.5. Unit 40.

Light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) fabric with some medium, brown and large white calcite inclusions. Exterior and interior very dark grey (N 3/1), slipped.

See Wiencke 2000, 573, fig. II.88.

47. Ladle. Handle frag. Handle D. 2.8. Unit 43.

Light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) fabric with many large to medium, reddish brown, and some large white calcite inclusions. Surface dark grey to reddish brown (5YR 4/1–5/4), slipped.

Unpainted (Fig. 52)

48. Bowl with canted rim and impressed taenia. Rim frag. D. 26.0. Unit 40.

Yellowish red (5YR 5/6) fabric with a few, medium calcite and some medium to small, grey inclusions. Exterior and interior pale brown (10YR 6/3).

49. Bowl with T-rim and impressed taeniae. Rim frag. D. 38.0. Unit 52.

Reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) fabric with many large to medium, dark brown and grey inclusions. Exterior and interior brownish yellow to very pale brown (10YR 6/6–7/4).

50. Spindle whorl. C. 60% preserved. D. 3.5. Unit 19.

Yellowish red (5YR 5/6) fabric with a few, small, dark brown inclusions. Exterior very pale brown (10YR 7/3).

See Forsén 1996, no. 11.

Coarse (Fig. 52)

51. Pithos with taenia. Body frag. Max. W. 9.8. Unit 8.

Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) fabric with many large to medium, dark brown and grey inclusions. Exterior and interior pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4).

Early Helladic II**Light-painted (Fig. 54)**

52. Bowl with impressed diagonals on rim. Rim frag. D. 17.0. Unit 27.

Brown (7.5YR 5/3) fabric with many medium, dark brown, some calcite and a few medium to small black inclusions. Exterior very pale brown (10YR 8/3), slipped; interior light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4).

Dark-painted (Figs. 54–55)

53. Sauceboat. Rim frag. Max. W. 6.7. Unit 40.

Light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) fabric. Exterior and interior very dark grey (N 3/1), slipped.

See Wiencke 2000, 584–587, fig. II.92.

54. Sauceboat. Rim frag. Max. W. 6.6. Unit 34.

Very pale brown (10YR 7/4) fabric with occasional small, reddish brown inclusions. Exterior and interior dark reddish brown to reddish brown (5YR 3/2–4/3), slipped.

55. Sauceboat. Rim frag. Max. W. 9.5. Unit 50.

Yellowish red (5YR 5/6) fabric with some medium, white calcite, grey and light brown inclusions. Exterior and interior dark reddish brown to reddish brown (5YR 3/2–4/3), slipped.

56. Sauceboat. Rim and handle frag. Max. W. 5.4. Unit 32.

Very pale brown (10YR 7/4) fabric without visible inclusions. Exterior dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2), slipped; interior dark grey to red (10YR 4/1–2.5YR 5/6), slipped.

57. Sauceboat. Rim and handle frag. Max. W. 5.0. Unit 40.

Very pale brown (10YR 7/4) fabric with an occasional large calcite inclusion. Exterior very dark grey to red (N 3/1–2.5YR 5/6), slipped; interior very dark grey to yellowish red (N3 3/1–5YR 5/6), slipped.

See Weisshaar 1982, fig. 66:3.

58. Saucer with concavely carinated rim. Rim frag. D. 7.0. Unit 51.

Pale brown (10YR 6/3) fabric with an occasional, small calcite inclusion. Exterior very dark grey to yellowish red (5YR 3/1–5/6), slipped; interior very dark grey (5YR 3/1), slipped.

59. Saucer with carinated rim. Rim frag. D. 8.5. Unit 24. Very pale brown (10YR 7/4) fabric without visible inclusions. Exterior and interior yellowish red (5YR 5/6), slipped.
60. Saucer with narrowly carinated rim. Rim frag. D. 13.0. Unit 40. Grey (10YR 5/1) fabric with some, small calcite inclusions. Exterior very pale brown (10YR 7/4) and wiped; interior very dark grey (10YR 3/1), slipped. Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) band on exterior rim.
61. Saucer with hooked rim. Rim frag. D. 14.0. Unit 40. Fabric without any visible inclusions. Core, exterior and interior very pale brown (10YR 7/4). Exterior burnished, interior wiped. Very dark grey to dark reddish grey (5YR 3/1–4/2) band of paint on interior and exterior rim.
62. Saucer with tapered, straight rim. Rim frag. D. 16.0. Unit 33. Fabric with a few, small, black inclusions. Core, exterior and interior pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2), exterior burnished. Very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1) band of paint on exterior and interior rim.
63. Saucer with tapered, slightly incurving rim. Rim frag. D. 11.0. Unit 38. Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) fabric with a few, small calcite inclusions. Exterior red (2.5YR 4/6), slipped; interior very pale brown (10YR 7/4), slipped.
64. Saucer with straight rim. Rim frag. D. 14.0. Unit 29. Very pale brown (10YR 7/4) fabric without visible inclusions. Exterior reddish black to red (2.5YR 2.5/1–5/6), slipped; interior red (2.5YR 5/6), slipped.
65. Saucer with tapered, straight rim. Rim frag. D. 17.0. Unit 38. Very pale brown (10YR 7/4) fabric with a few, large and medium calcite and occasional medium and a few, small, reddish brown inclusions. Exterior dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2), slipped; interior very pale brown (10YR 7/3).
66. Bowl with flaring ring base. Base frag. D. 4.7. Unit 47. Very pale brown (10YR 7/4) fabric without visible inclusions. Exterior and interior dark grey (10YR 4/1), slipped. See Wiencke 2000, 543, fig. II.82.i.
67. Bowl with flaring ring base. Base frag. D. 5.5. Unit 40. Pale brown (10YR 6/3) fabric with occasional medium and small calcite and a few small, black inclusions. Exterior and interior dark grey slipped (N 4/1).
68. Basin or bowl with ring base. Base frag. D. 9.0. Unit 38. Fabric with a few small, grey inclusions. Exterior dark grey (2.5Y 4/1), slipped; interior light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3), slipped.
69. Basin with tapered, deeply incurving rim. Rim frag. D. 20.0. Unit 16. Reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric with a few, small, reddish brown inclusions. Exterior and interior red (2.5YR 4–5/6), slipped.
70. Basin with flat, doubly pierced lug. Rim and lug frag. D. 15.0. Unit 40. Very pale brown (10YR 7/4) fabric with occasional large to small calcite and a few large and some medium, light brown inclusions. Exterior and interior brown (7.5YR 5/4), slipped. See Wiencke 2000, 541, fig. II.77.
71. Basin with T-rim. Rim frag. D. 30.0. Unit 40. Reddish brown (5YR 5/4) fabric with many, large to medium, light brown inclusions. Exterior very pale brown (10YR 7/4); interior dark reddish grey to reddish brown (2.5YR 3/1–4/4), slipped. Red (2.5Y 5/6) band on exterior rim.
72. Bowl with tapered, straight rim. Rim frag. D. 24.0. Unit 52. Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) fabric with some, large to small, light grey and brown inclusions. Exterior and interior reddish brown (5YR 5/4), slipped.
73. Bowl with T-rim and disc taenia. Rim frag. D. 23.0. Unit 40. Brown (7.5YR 5/4) fabric with some large, many medium, light brown, and a few large, black and calcite inclusions. Exterior very pale brown (10YR 8/3); interior dark grey (7.5YR 4/1), slipped. Dark grey (7.5YR 5/4) band and disc taenia on exterior rim. See Säflund 1965, 135, fig. 106, left column, second from bottom.
74. Jar. Rim frag. D. 18.0. Unit 38. Light brown (7.5YR 6/4) fabric with some medium to small, black, occasional, large and a few, small calcite inclusions. Exterior very pale brown (10YR 7/4); interior light reddish brown (5YR 6/4). Band of very dark grey to reddish brown (3/N–5YR 5/4) paint on exterior and interior rim. See Wiencke 2000, 560, fig. II.85.3 (var. 2); Weisshaar 1981, fig. 88:7.
75. Jar with everted rim and impressed taenia. Rim frag. D. 25.0. Unit 29.

Fabric with an occasional large and some medium calcite inclusions. Exterior and interior very pale brown (10YR 7/4). Taenia on shoulder covered by a band of reddish brown (5YR 5/4) slip.

See Wiencke 2000, 560, fig. II.85.2.

76. Spoon. Handle frag. Max. L. 6.3. Unit 38.

Pale brown (10YR 6/3) fabric with some medium, reddish brown inclusions. Surface brown (7.5YR 5/2), slipped.

See Wiencke 2000, 606, fig. II.97; Forsén 1996, nos. 50–51; Weisshaar 1981, fig. 78:3.

77. Bovine figurine. Body and neck frag. with one leg. Max. L. 7.2. Unit 32.

Applied tail on back. Very pale brown (10YR 7/4) fabric with some medium and small, reddish brown inclusions. Pale brown (10YR 7/4) surface covered, except under belly and on front leg, by dark grey to yellowish red (5YR 4/1–5/6) slip.

78. Stand. Pedestal and base frag. D. 22.0. Unit 52.

Light brown (7.5YR 6/4) fabric with many, large to medium, light grey and light brown inclusions. Exterior dark grey to reddish grey (5YR 4/1–5/2), slipped; interior very pale brown (10YR 7/3).

79. Necked pithos with knobs. Body frag. Max. W. 17.0. Unit 43.

Brown (10YR 5/3) fabric with some, medium and small, dark grey and a few, large calcite inclusions. Exterior dark grey (7.5YR 4/1), slipped; interior yellowish red (5YR 5/6), slipped.

See Walter & Felten 1981, no. 153.

80. Bowl pithos with T-rim and taenia. Rim frag. D. 45.0. Unit 45.

Light brownish grey (10YR 6/2) fabric with many large to small, light brown inclusions. Exterior and interior dark reddish grey to red (5YR 4/2–2.5Y 5/6), slipped.

See Weisshaar 1983, fig. 22:15.

Unpainted (Fig. 56)

81. Sauceboat with incised decoration. Rim frag. Max. H. 5.9. Unit 51.

Yellowish red (5YR 5/6) fabric with occasional large and some medium to small calcite inclusions. Exterior and interior pale brown (10YR 6/3).

See Walter & Felten 1981, pl. 78:63.

82. Basin with T-rim and disc taenia. Rim frag. D. 42.0. Unit 34.

Fabric with many large to small, light brown inclusions. Core, exterior and interior very pale brown (10YR 7/4).

83. Pithos with knob. Body frag. Max. W. 9.5. Unit 40.

Reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) fabric with some large and many medium, brown and some medium calcite inclusions. Exterior and interior brownish yellow to very pale brown (10YR 6/6–7/4).

See Forsén 1996, nos. 100–101; Wiencke 2000, 379, no 384.

84. Stand. Leg frag. Max. L. 7.0. Unit 40.

Yellowish red (5YR 5/6) fabric with many large to medium, dark reddish brown inclusions. Exterior very pale brown (10YR 7/3).

See Wiencke 2000, 607f., fig. II.98.2; Forsén 1996, no. 92.

85. Stand. Leg. frag. Max. L. 9.0. Unit 38.

Light brownish grey (2.5Y 6/2) fabric with many large to medium, grey inclusions. Exterior light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4).

Light-painted coarse (Fig. 57)

86. Bowl pithos with impressed decoration on rim. Rim frag. Max. W. 6.5. Unit 33.

Brown (7.5YR 5/4) fabric with many, very large, light brown inclusions. Exterior and interior light grey (2.5Y 7/2), slipped. See Wiencke 2000, 579, fig. II.90.

Dark-painted coarse (Fig. 57)

87. Necked pithos. Rim frag. D. 50.0. Unit 52.

Dark grey to reddish brown (5YR 4/1–5/3) fabric with some, very large to large, angular, grey and a few large calcite inclusions. Exterior dark grey (2.5Y 4/1), slipped; interior dark grey to light olive brown (2.5Y 4/1–5/3), slipped.

Coarse (Fig. 57)

88. Bowl with T-rim and disc taenia. Rim frag. D. 35.0–40.0. Unit 55.

Pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3) fabric with many, large and medium, grey, and many medium, brown inclusions. Exterior and interior pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3).

89. Necked pithos with impressed taenia. Rim frag. D. 38.0. Unit 20.

Pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4) fabric with many large to medium, grey and brown inclusions. Exterior and interior pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2).

See Wiencke 2000, 579, fig. II.90.

90. Hearth with impressed decoration. Rim frag. Max. W. 8.5. Unit 40.

Resting surface uneven and without treatment. Light brown (7.5YR 6/4) fabric with many very large to medium, grey and reddish brown inclusions. Top side light grey (2.5Y 7/2). See Wiencke 2000, 557, fig. II.84; Säflund 1965, 100, fig. 83.

91. Hearth with incised decoration. Rim frag. Max. W. 10.5. Unit 51.

Resting surface uneven and without treatment. Pale brown (10YR 6/3) fabric with many very large, light brown inclusions. Top side light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) and moderately burnished.

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Solidly painted and unburnished (Fig. 59)

92. Cup with everted rim. Rim frag. D. 12.0. Unit 40.

Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) fabric with a few large and some medium, reddish brown inclusions. Exterior and interior solidly coated with reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4), paint. See Rutter 1995, Vessel Form IV.

93. Bowl with everted rim. Rim frag. D. 23.0. Unit 40.

Very pale brown (10YR 7/4) fabric with a few small, black inclusions. Exterior solidly coated with dark grey (5YR 4/1) paint; interior pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4). Dark grey (5YR 4/1) band on interior rim.

See Rutter 1995, Vessel Form XII.

94. Bowl with everted rim. Rim frag. D. 29.0. Unit 1.

Greenish grey (10YR 6/1) fabric with many large to medium, light brown inclusions. Exterior has traces of solid coat of reddish brown (5YR 5/4) paint; interior solidly coated with dark grey to brown (7.5YR 4/1–5/4) paint.

See Rutter 1995, Vessel Form XII.

95. Wide-mouthed jar with everted rim. Rim frag. D. 32.0. Unit 35.

Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) fabric with occasional large, many medium, brown, and a few small calcite inclusions. Exterior solidly coated with brown (7.5YR 5/4) paint; interior solidly coated with reddish brown to red (5YR 5/4–2.5YR 5/6) paint.

See Rutter 1995, Vessel type XXI.3–4.

96. Jar with diagonal impressions on plastic ridges. Body frag. Max. W. 4.7. Unit 51.

Grey (10YR 5/1) fabric with some large and many medium, grey inclusions. Exterior solidly coated with very dark grey (10YR 3/1) paint; interior very pale brown (10YR 7/4).

See Säflund 1965, 137, fig. 107, top row; Rutter 1995, P421, P518–520.

97. Jar (?) with vertical strap handle. Handle frag. Max. L. 4.3. Unit 28.

Reddish grey (5YR 5/2) fabric with many large, dark brown, and some large calcite inclusions. Exterior solidly coated with dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) paint; interior very pale brown (10YR 7/4).

See Rutter 1995, 65, fig. T-5, second row, second from right.

98. Pithos with everted rim. Rim frag. D. 34.0. Unit 53.

Pale brown (10YR 6/3) fabric with many very large to medium, angular, grey inclusions. Exterior and interior solidly coated with dark grey to dark greyish brown (10YR 4/1–2) paint.

See Rutter 1995, 460f.

99. Pithos with knob. Body frag. Max. W. 8.3. Unit 44.

Pale brown (10YR 6/3) fabric with many large to small, light brown, and some medium to small, dark grey inclusions. Traces of solid coating of brown (7.5YR 4/2) paint on exterior.

See Rutter 1995, P625.

Solidly painted and burnished (Fig. 60)

100. Bowl with horizontal handles. Handle and body frag. Max. H. 5.5. Unit 40.

Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) fabric with some large and medium, brown inclusions. Exterior solidly coated with dark reddish grey to red (2.5Y 3/1–5/6) paint and burnished; interior solidly coated with red (2.5YR 5/6) paint.

See Rutter 1995, Vessel Shape XIII.3–4.

101. Bowl with horizontal handles. Handle and body frag. Max. H. 5.8. Unit 40.

Greenish grey (10Y 6/1) fabric with a few medium and small, greyish brown inclusions. Exterior solidly coated with dark grey to yellowish red (5YR 4/1–5/6) paint and burnished; interior solidly coated with dark grey (5YR 4/1) paint.

See Rutter 1995, Vessel Shape XIII.3–4.

102. Wide-mouthed jar with everted rim. Rim frag. D. 30.0. Unit 2.

Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) fabric with occasional, large to medium, grey inclusions. Exterior solidly coated with dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) paint and slightly burnished; interior solidly coated with very dark grey to brown (7.5YR 3/1–5/4) paint except for a reserved band (0.017) on interior rim.

See Rutter 1995, Vessel Form XXI.

103. Jar or bowl with rounded base. Base frag. D. 10.0. Unit 51.

Dark grey (10YR 4/1) fabric with many large to medium, dark grey and light brown inclusions. Interior brown (7.5YR 5/2); exterior solidly coated with reddish brown (5YR 4/3) paint and slightly burnished.

See Rutter 1995, 62, fig. T-3, lowest row.

Pattern-painted dark-on-light (Fig. 61)

104. Bass Bowl. Rim frag. D. 17.0. Unit 40.

Reddish grey (5YR 5/2) fabric with occasional, large, reddish brown and some small, dark brown inclusions. Exterior and interior reddish yellow (5YR 6/6). Interior rim decorated with hatched triangles (Rutter 1995, Pattern VIIB.1) in dark grey to reddish yellow (5YR 4/1–6/8) paint.

See Rutter 1995, Vessel Form XII; Weisshaar 1981, fig. 89:7.

105. Bass Bowl. Rim frag. and traces of handle. D. 22.0. Unit 51.

Yellowish red (5YR 5/6) fabric without visible inclusions. Exterior reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6); interior reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6). Interior decorated with solid triangles above three bands (Rutter 1995, Pattern VIIA.5) in reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) paint. Shoulder decorated with vertical lines, probably part of pattern with short, diagonal bars (Rutter 1995, Pattern IVA) in reddish brown (2.5Y 4/4) paint.

See Rutter 1995, Vessel Form XII; esp. P836, P1188.

106. Bowl with straight and thickened rim. Rim frag. D. 24.0. Unit 35.

Grey (10YR 5/1) fabric with many medium, bluish grey inclusions. Exterior and interior solidly painted in reddish brown (5YR 5/3) paint. Exterior burnished. Reddish brown (5YR 5/3) zigzag pattern (Rutter 1995, Pattern VA.1) on a brown (10YR 5/3) background on interior rim.

See Rutter 1995, Shape XIII.1.

107. Closed jar. Body frag. Max. W. 7.5. Unit 62.

Greenish grey (10Y 6/1) fabric with occasional, medium, black and some small, dark brown inclusions. Exterior and interior very pale brown (10YR 7/4). Exterior decorated with what seems to be part of multiple triangles (Rutter 1995, Pattern VIIE.18?) in dark reddish grey to red (2.5Y 3/1–5/6) paint.

108. Jar or bowl. Body frag. Max. W. 6.3. Unit 47.

Fabric with a few small, reddish brown inclusions. Core and interior pink (7.5YR 7/4); exterior very pale brown (10YR 7/4). Exterior decorated with diagonal bars above opposed diagonals (Rutter, 1995, Pattern IVA above VIA.6) in very dark grey to yellowish red (5YR 3/1–6/6) paint.

